

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Wed Mar 29 01:22:05 1995  
Message-Id: <199503290150.WAA19749@public.compuserve.com>  
From: "Robert J Gobrick" <rgobrick@public.compuserve.com>  
Date: Wed, 29 Mar 1995 01:28:37 +0000  
Subject: (Fwd) Re: Final List

Nick and the QRP-L gang,

I second Nicks' thanks to Daniel - what I want to know is how many wpm can Danny type - after downloading the qrp-l list and a week ago downloading Daniel's thesis on making pc boards (boy what a write-up) I know that he must type 100 wpm or either that have some student's or Singapore Radio club members helping him out - just amazing!!

Thanks Daniel.

72 Bob V01DRB/WA6ERB

>From: "Nick Franco - KF2PH" <NICKF@rcadmin.nov.add.bnl.gov>

Daniel,

Thank you for your laborious effort in putting together the list of QRP subscribers with all the information. I'm sure many here appreciate it.

Vy 72  
Nick

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Nick Franco - RHIC Computer/Network Support  
Building 1005 2nd Floor Rm. 201  
UPTON, N.Y. 11973-5000 U.S.A.  
tel:(516)282-5467 fax:(516)282-3674

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Bob Gobrick - V01DRB/WA6ERB/VE2DRB - Newfoundland, Canada  
QRPer Galore - ARCI, GQRP, NORCAL, NEQRP, COQRP, MIQRP, NWQRP

Internet: rgobrick@public.compuserve.com  
bgobrick@terra.nlnet.nf.ca

Compuserve: 70466.1405@compuserve.com  
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From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 23:51:10 1995

Date: Tue, 28 Mar 95 15:49:45 PST  
From: IVAN MCCAFFREY LAM RESEARCH PA1314 PH 8384 <IMCCAFFREYX@FAB10.intel.com>  
Message-Id: <9503282349.utk15152@FAB10.intel.com>  
Subject: Antenna design in Practical Wireless

Hi all,

A design for a multiband antenna for an attic space appeared in one of the practical wireless mags during 1994. I have made the fatal mistake of actually loosing the issue in question and I am wondering if any of the G-hams on the list would have info on the dimentions etc. It is a design for what could be called a loop with 75ohm feeder ....

Many thanks in advance .....

Ivan...EI4HP.

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 22:22:02 1995  
Message-Id: <199503282325.QAA00553@scratchy.itsnet.com>  
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 1995 16:04:16 -0700  
From: radventr@itsnet.com (Jim Stevens)  
Subject: Antennas for Mt Baldy expedition

The Mount Baldy expedition sounds like great adventure. Around here (northern Utah) such altitudes are under snow till mid June. We have to cross our fingers and have a contingency plan to use such peaks on field day. And survival has to be planned for. The 12k ft world is COLD \* Cold\* cold!

Depending on the qso objectives and the particulars of the local, there are a couple of approaches I would consider. I would go with wire antennas, not verticals. The altitude and the downward sloping terrain favor horizontal polarization. Also, RF ground is probably considerably below the surface--You'll be perched on the top of a gigantic ceramic insulator. So your antennas will probably work just as well lying on and swooping between the boulders as if you went to an effort to hoist them up.

It looks as if 40 meters is your band, so here are some ideas for maximizing what one watt will do on that band.

Assuming I was set up on the summit, with the mountain sloping downward on all sides, I would string short "long wires" down the slope from boulder to boulder in the azimuthal direction of high density ham locations. I would make each antenna a rough multiple of a half wavelength long according the the rule of thumb explained below, and I would feed them in 1/4 wave from the top end for an easy low impedance match. I would choose the length as a function of the downward slope angle in the direction I pull it off.

- \* if the slope is 45 degrees, I'd make the antenna 1 wavelength long ( 130 ft)
- \* if the slope is 30 degrees, I'd make it 1.5 wavelength long (195 ft)
- \* if the slope is 15 degrees, I'd make it >= 2 wavelengths long (260 ft)

In this fashion I would be aiming the major lobe of the antenna at the horizon in the direction desired.

Assuming I wanted to obtain more gain and favor one direction over all the others (east, for example), I would not go to the top of the mountain. Instead, I would stop somewhere short of the top on the side facing the desired direction. The mountain would be my reflector for a two-element beam. The driven element would be a horizontal dipole (67 ft) or an extended double zepp (ca 180 ft). Push the center of the dipole out from the sloping surface some .1 wavelength (10-15 feet), and tie off the ends with dacron line tied to convenient rocks. When the driven element cuts across sloping terrain in this fashion, you can count on 2 to 3 db of gain over what you would have had at the very top of the mountain. Up to 6 db are theoretically possible if you can control all the variables. The calculations for optimizing the gain are in Moxon (G6XN) HF antennas for all locations (RSGB via ARRL).

I have used both these approaches to advantage on different occasions. When I first tried the radial long wire approach I made them too long for the slope of the site. K5VOL set me straight on choosing the length for the desired angle of radiation. The more gentle the slope, the longer the wire can be. If you have a cliff, a dangling quarterwave is enough.

Tell us all what you did and how it all worked out.  
Don't freeze to death. And don't get caught in an avalanche!

72, Jim KK7C

From owner-qrp-1@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 18:57:08 1995  
From: N5EM@aol.com  
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 1995 17:15:09 -0500  
Message-Id: <950328171506\_64058174@aol.com>  
Subject: Antennas on a mountain

Boy, does that sound like fun. I have seen Delta kites used with success to haul a variety of things aloft, including antennas and even an ATV payload with remote camera at Dayton.

If you don't have one, get yourself a modern kite store catalog. The stuff in it is absolutely amazing. Fiberglass tubing, carbon fiber tubing, etc.

A couple of caveats, though. Don't do a Ben Franklin on top of the mountain. Storms can come up quickly so have a plan for securing the lightning collector. Also, the new generation of kites is rated for wind speed. If you have too much wind, it can be a problem. Each kite also has its pull rated according to wind speed (seems obvious, huh). Some of these things

require 500 pound test! (Not to mention two people to haul them in during a strong wind.)

A full report is expected from the site!

72/73

Ed Manuel - N5EM  
n5em@aol.com  
Houston, Texas

QRP - Its a state of mind, not just a power level.

QRP ARCI #4914, G-QRP #1243, NORCAL #498, CQC #129

From owner-qrp-1@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 10:48:54 1995  
From: "RICHARD HIEBER" <SZ0026@daphne.rrze.uni-erlangen.de>  
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 1995 14:37:52 MET  
Subject: FAQ: How to subscribe/unsubscribe  
Message-Id: <14BCB432112@daphne.rrze.uni-erlangen.de>

Gang,

another piece from the upcoming FAQ file. Arguably the most important one :-)

I haven't had much feedback to the two previous excerpt postings. One detailed reply from C. C. (Clay) Wynn, that's all. Is everybody happy with it?

72, Richard Hieber, DL8MFQ/AA8CP  
sz0026@daphne.rrze.uni-erlangen.de

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~Subject: How to subscribe/unsubscribe

You should have had this info from the message you received when you subscribed (you \*did\* keep it, didn't you :-)), but here it is again. Please keep this message as a reminder.

| This mailing list is maintained by Majordomo. Send mail to  
| <listserv@netcom.com> with the following commands in the  
| body of the message (the subject is ignored)

```
|
| To subscribe:          subscribe qrp-1
| To unsubscribe:       unsubscribe qrp-1
| For more information: help
|
| To send a message to the list, mail it to <qrp-1@netcom.com>.
```

Did you realize that there are two DIFFERENT addresses?  
<listserv@netcom.com> is the listserv address where you send  
\*commands\* to. Your \*contributions\* to the mailing list should be  
directed to <qrp-1@netcom.com>. Don't confuse that!

If you send, by accident, your \*command\* to the mailing list  
address, what will happen? Every single subscriber of the list, i.e.  
several hundred people from every part of the globe, will see your  
stupid mistake. They cannot help you anyway, but they will get  
annoyed. They will most likely not have the best of thoughts about  
you. Some might even send you (or your sysadmin!) flame mail. You  
wouldn't want that, would you? So be careful before you release your  
message!

Some hints from the list maintainer, Michael L. Ardai, N1IST,  
<n1ist@netcom.com>:

- Please keep your mailing address up to date. If your account is  
being changed or shut down, please update majordomo.
- If your mail bounces for 'no such user' or 'no such machine',  
you will be removed from the list. I don't unsub people for  
errors that appear temporary (disk full, protection, 'can't  
deliver in 3 days') since these are usually quite temporary.  
Feel free to resubscribe when the problem is fixed.
- Please try to subscribe from a system that doesn't send periodic  
'I couldn't deliver the mail for 1 hour/3 hours/1 day/etc.'  
messages as it makes it that much more difficult to manage the  
list.
- If that doesn't work, or if you have problems with it, send mail  
to <n1ist@netcom.com> and I will look into it.

There are a few additional commands to the ones mentioned above that  
are understood by the listserv software. To receive a full list of  
the facilities, send mail to <listserv@netcom.com> with 'HELP' as  
the first line in the body of your message. The Subject: line will  
be ignored. For example you can find out who is on the list,  
retrieve the general introductory information or display other lists  
served by this Majordomo server.

-----  
From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 11:33:45 1995  
From: "RICHARD HIEBER" <SZ0026@daphne.rrze.uni-erlangen.de>  
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 1995 14:47:37 MET  
Subject: FAQ: Intellectual Property Rights, Publishing Permissions  
Message-Id: <14BF4D07812@daphne.rrze.uni-erlangen.de>

Gang,

I am no legal expert and I don't want to be involved in the intricacies of this profession any more than absolutely necessary. So don't take this as \*the\* authoritative answer. I'm open for corrections. Feedback welcome, as always.

72

Richard Hieber, DL8MFQ/AA8CP  
sz0026@daphne.rrze.uni-erlangen.de

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~Subject: Intellectual Property Rights, Publishing permissions

Things that come across the internet are NOT public domain. Unless otherwise noted, it is copyrighted material or should be treated as such.

On the other hand, the postings to QRP-L are not confidential non-disclosure utterances either. Any poster has to be aware of the fact that his mail is going to be seen and possibly archived all over the world and that distribution in this global network cannot be kept under control. Redistribution is ok if the attributions are kept intact.

Publication of mail items is a whole different story though. As a minimum, obtain direct permission from the original author before reproducing any information copied from this list beyond your own personal use. It is just common sense and common curtesy to ask the author in advance and most of the time he will gladly give permission if you credit him for his piece of work.

If you want to give blanket permission to publish your posting just add a short statement to your posting.

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From owner-qrp-1@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 16:21:14 1995  
From: Chris Barham <Chris@cbarham.demon.co.uk>  
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 1995 08:40:13 +0000  
Subject: Field day antennas for Mr Baldy  
Message-Id: <9503281639.aa15739@post.demon.co.uk>

What an opportunity!

If there's really a forty knot constant wind, howabout a kite or  
balloon antenna support? I'd guess you'd have a pretty amazing  
vertical for minimal erection time.  
It's just a shame I'll probably not be able to work you from the UK..  
73 and good luck,

---

Chris Barham, G4MYB : My opinions of my employer are my own business  
Video editor  
Manchester UK

From owner-qrp-1@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 13:34:30 1995  
Message-Id: <MAILQUEUE-101.950328121225.320@rcadmin.nov.add.bn1.gov>  
From: "Nick Franco - KF2PH" <NICKF@rcadmin.nov.add.bn1.gov>  
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 1995 12:12:25 EDT  
Subject: Re: Final List

Daniel,

Thank you for your laborious effort in putting together the list of  
QRP subscribers with all the information. I'm sure many here  
appreciate it.

Vy 72  
Nick

-----  
Nick Franco - RHIC Computer/Network Support  
Building 1005 2nd Floor Rm. 201  
UPTON, N.Y. 11973-5000 U.S.A.  
tel:(516)282-5467 fax:(516)282-3674

From owner-qrp-1@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 13:55:34 1995  
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 1995 13:45:00 +0000  
From: william.redfearn.cmwd101@nt.com  
Message-Id: <"23423 Tue Mar 28 07:47:00 1995"@nt.com>  
Subject: FS: OHR QRP Classic - 40/20 Meters

For Sale:

OHR QRP Classic HF transceiver

40 and 20 Meters CW transeiver

~5 watts out (adjustable)

0 - 100 Khz VFO coverage

Superhet receiver, crystal filter, audio filter, RIT.

optional CW keyer installed.

Good condition, everything works.

Some light case scratches.

With manual and schematics.

\$230.00 shipped UPS.

73 - Dave.

=====

Dave Redfearn, SR PC LAN Analyst Northern Telecom RTP, NC.  
ph.(919) 992-3925 email: cmwdr01@nt.com qrl? de N4ELM/qrp

All opinions are my own and do not necessarily reflect the views of  
my employer, co-workers or any other person, real or imaginary.

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 19:28:39 1995  
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 1995 11:41:52 -0600 (CST)  
From: Kevin Anderson <anderson@ncrsun7.ncr.usace.army.mil>  
Subject: KB9IUA now /AG  
Message-Id: <Pine.SUN.3.91.950328113425.16619A-100000@ncrsun7>

As a Novice class operator recently highlighted by Chuck  
as doing well in the Novice Roundup, I should announce that  
I upgraded last Sunday (3/26) to /AG General. So Chuck's  
challenge and the general reasoning for NR worked.

Novice Roundup certainly helped, as it got me on the radio  
where I needed to work with my operating habits and ability  
to hear other stations. Being on the air regularly certainly  
helps with code, but then you ops know that, but more with  
keeping one's speed up than with building speed. I found  
better for code practice just listening to the W1AW broadcasts  
(the high speed only, 35 to 10 wpm) and their 18 wpm  
bulletins. Now to get that 20 wpm for /AE.

I should admit (apologize?) that I was not QRP during NR,  
but I was QROp (under 50 watts) using a tube HW-16 with xtals.

Cheers/73. Kevin, KB9IUA/AG



\* \* \* \* \*  
Kevin L. Anderson, CENCR-PD-W, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Rock Island District Office, Planning Div.-Waterway Systems  
Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004, USA phone:(309) 794-5586  
e-mail: anderson@ncrsun1.ncr.usace.army.mil  
\* \* \* \* \*  
Opinions expressed here are my own and do not represent the  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or the Federal Government.

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 23:15:02 1995  
Message-Id: <199503290032.RAA00867@scratchy.itsnet.com>  
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 1995 17:11:10 -0700  
From: radventr@itsnet.com (Jim Stevens)  
Subject: Loop Antenna

Hi Bill

A few years ago Jim W1FMR gave me one of the little torroid coils he used to match a loop he had out his window at home. This was written up in the QRP quarterly in the late 80s I think, and it had a great line for answering the curious. He would mutter something about the loop being detector for an experiment in extracting energy from the air. I'm sure that if he furrowed his brow and looked very serious when saying it, people decided they didn't want to know more about it.

Since you posted, I have looked around to find the little jewel, but I haven't turned it up. I have moved my stuff too often in the meantime. I know I have it around here somewhere, ...

As a practical matter, you may as well stride off into your own future. Make a loop of insulated wire 138 feet around. If you believe in coax, use a 4:1 balun at that point. It's not precise, but it works, and it's quick to make. (AntennasWest has a loop balun with a ratio of about 3:1. I've found that ratio to be a somewhat better compromise, but the difference in performance is small.)  
You'll have reasonable SWRs ( $\leq 1.5:1$ ) on 40, 20, 15, and 10 meters. Just screw the coax onto the back of your rig.

If you don't like coax for this, use twinlead to the balanced output of the typical tuner. Behind the binding posts there lurks a simple 4:1 balun. This will work fine wherever you wish to use the loop, except on 80 meters.

If you have time to play with the thing while it's up, use three pulleys to hold it up in a triangle shape point up or point down. Put the feedpoint along a sloping side, and attach a tag line to the loop wire so you can rotate it through the pulleys in order to place your feedpoint at various points along that sloping side. The effect is to vary the take off angle of

radiation from the loop. Supposing the point is down and the feedpoint is resting against the bottom pulley, you will have a high angle of radiation favoring close-in QSOs. As you slide the feedpoint upward, you will see the angle drop to favor DX QSOs. The difference in signal strength can be greater than an S-unit.

This idea was written up by G4EZG in radcom some years back.

Let us know what you try and the results!

72,  
Jim KK7C

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 15:08:39 1995  
Message-Id: <9503281905.AA25505@us1rmc.bb.dec.com>  
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 95 14:05:12 EST  
From: Bill Acito 28-Mar-1995 1402 <acito@asdg.enet.dec.com>  
Subject: Loop Antennas

More on loop antennas...

I got more details on the original antennas used at W1FMR Field Day:

The 40m antenna was a full wavelength ( $1005'/\text{freq}$ ) of wire more-or-less in the form of a square. It was fed with TV twinlead of about a half-wavelength, but no attempt was made to measure it precisely. The twinlead went directly to a little antenna tuner, with coax to the rig. In this case the twinlead seems to be just balanced feed, not a matching stub.

The 20m antenna used a full-wave loop in the form of a triangle, fed directly with coax through a 2:1 balun. I worked KH6 from W1 with a HW-9 on this antenna.

Based on mail from a few of you, the ARRL Antenna Book, ARRL Handbook, and a G-land wire antenna book I have, this is what I have compiled:

- A closed loop antenna exhibits 1100ohm impedance. The closer to a circle in shape, the better.
- the Antenna book and the G-land book indicate that the loop should either be fed with coax to a 2:1 balun at the feed point, or use two runs of coax to make a 100ohm feed. In the first case a AMU (antenna matching unit) is recommended to tweek out any

ground effects, in the second, the AMU is required.

-the 94 Handbook article (Ch 35 or 36?) on a horizontal loop says not to bother with the balun, it's not worth it. Just 'tune' out the mismatch with the AMU.

-there seems to be a difference of opinion on the 450 or 300 ohm twin lead:

cebik@UTKVX.UTCC.UTK.EDU (L.B., W4RNL) writes...

"By the way, with a resonant loop in this plane, no length of 450-ohm line will provide the 50-ohm match. (I have made a matchline and stub calculating program, and what it tells me is that with about 120-150 ohms as a feedpoint R, the impedance is nowhere transformed to 50 ohms along a 450-ohm line.) Another reason to drop that complexity."

whereas rohre@arlut.utexas.edu writes...

"...you probably had a loop with about a 200 ohm feed impedance, so the 450 ohm ladder line was a quarter wave at 40M to bring that down to 50 ohms, still balanced; thus the balun there towards the rig side of the 450 IS NEEDED. For the second harmonic, 20 Meters, you have a need for the tuner to match the use of the antenna on an EVEN harmonic. (The baluns in tuners are often NOT 1:1 types, so am not sure they used the balanced output of the tuner, may have had a separate 1:1 50 ohm current balun between the ladder line and the tuner."

Oh, well... either way, QRP Afield ala Norcal is this weekend, I have wire, I have coax, I have some 2" torroids laying around... see you on 40 and 20 with one or both of these antennas. :-)

Thanks for all the help, folks.

b

. . . . . - I own my own words - . . . . .

Bill Acito  
acito@asdgenet.dec.com

|d|i|g|i|t|a|l|  
Digital Semiconductor - Fab 6  
Hudson, MA

kc1gs (qrp-ne #260, arrl life)

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 22:21:58 1995  
Message-Id: <n1415716751.32134@msmailgw1.arlut.utexas.edu>  
Date: 28 Mar 1995 15:47:18 -0600  
From: "rohre" <rohre@arlut.utexas.edu>  
Subject: Loop feed, Cebik is correct---

Bill Acito and all,  
Please accept my apology, in trying to help Bill figure out what his observation of the field Day Loop setup had been, I took his information to imply there had been a quarter wave of balanced line at the lower band of use. Indeed, a quarter wave will transform a low to high impedance, but there is a formula for the optimum impedance of matching section line; and I failed to consider that, and the fact that a 50 ohm match to the rig or coax implied they would have had to use the correct impedance line in the match section. (See the Transmission Lines Chapter of ARRL Handbooks for the formula.)

Thus, given that it was 450 ohm line, one would have to conclude it was only being used as balanced line and not matched, which is what the clarification from Bill said he had discovered. My comment of 200 ohms was off the top of the head for loop feedpoint impedance, and I agree Cebik's program is right on. These things are variously quoted, and certainly I was correct in saying external influences can enter in which would be the case if the loop was unbalanced by the way it is fed. I tend to question the non use of a balun in a loop feed, for the loop is a balanced antenna, which can function without a radial system or counterpoise. (However, one local experimenter with SMALL in terms of wavelength loops, has found by experiment that two spaced loops can improve the efficiency of the small loop antenna that is tuned by a capacitor opposite the feed point. He has successfully fed those types with gamma matches which are not a balanced feed, but again, they were not large loops in terms of wavelength.)

Anyway, I just wanted to correct my posting with the good points being made by others. 73, Stuart K5KVH

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 18:22:36 1995  
From: N5EM@aol.com  
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 1995 17:15:08 -0500  
Message-Id: <950328171500\_64058025@aol.com>  
Subject: QEX, March, 1995

To the List:

I just returned from my regular visit to the electronic parts store here in Houston. (For those who live in towns smaller than 3 million, that's our place to buy the exact single resistor, toroid core, or virtually any other part that new QRP rig wants.) But I digress.

This months QEX is outstanding and should appeal directly to the host of QRPers out there.

1. An excellent discussion of discrete component, dual toroid directional couplers by Wm. Sabin.
2. A discussion (including some serious math) by Zach Lau of toroid power handling capabilities including such concepts as power rating, temperature rise, disipation.
3. One QRP rig. (Actually, it is a 5.76 Ghz. transverter that puts out 3 milliwatts, technically, a QRPP.)

Even if you are not interested in item 3, you'll find 1 and 2 above worth the effort.

72/73

Ed Manuel - N5EM  
n5em@aol.com  
Houston, Texas

QRP - Its a state of mind, not just a power level.

QRP ARCI #4914, G-QRP #1243, NORCAL #498, CQC #129

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 16:00:41 1995  
Message-Id: <v0151011bab9e120b5e01@[149.82.22.63]>  
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 1995 11:36:30 -0800  
From: kevinpu@atm.com (Kevin Purcell)  
Subject: Re: QRO better than QRP in rx ? (& signing /QRP)

>Kevin,  
>The actual fact is that very few, if any, QRP receivers are the equal of  
>those included in QRO transceivers. Simply enough, if a receiver is part of  
>a \$900.00 plus transceiver, it damned well ought to be better both in terms  
>of design and performance than one that is part of a \$150.00 transceiver.  
>The QRO receivers have better front ends, better gain distribution from  
>front-end to audio, significantly better filters, and much better AGC.  
>Other than that they are fully equal to QRP receivers.  
>73,

>Bruce

I beg to differ.

Check the performance figures for a lot of QRP RXes (especially those based around DBMs) their third order intercept are at least as good as commercial receivers in the \$1k range. And the phase noise should be a lot better in a single LC VCO. If its a VXO then the performance should outshine the commercial rigs. And single conversion rigs generalkly have better gain distributions too!

What do you get then for your extra money. I a word, features:

better filtering -- 8 pole rather 4 pole in a typical QRP kit.

switchable filters

SSB

microcontroller control => memories multiple, VFOs, keyer, etc, etc

100W PEP (!)

nice package

The thing you don't get is performance. You or I could build an RX for \$100 that would outperform a \$2000 commercial TxRX. Of course it wouldn't have the features of the latter -- there lies the trade off.

Kevin Purcell\_\_\_\_work:kevinpu@atm.com\_\_\_\_home:xenolith@halcyon.com\_\_\_\_ N7WIM  
Join Seattle's dBug Mac Developers SIG | Linux seems to be the only  
Say no to Clipper and the DSS. Use PGP | reason to buy an x86 computer

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 16:29:40 1995

From: david.gauding@slug.org (David Gauding)

Subject: QRP Afield Antennas

Date: Tue, 28 Mar 1995 14:56:39 GMT

Message-Id: <950328100007987@slug.org>

Reading recent posts on portable antennas for Norcal's Spring QRP Afield kinda' gets the blood flowing in my veins!

The St. Louis QRP Society's effort (ram-rodged by N00CT) will feature a couple of different antennas. The first is a "Random Wire Vertical" from my article in the January 1995 issue of QQ. It's probably a little late for your group to scrounge up the tubing. But, you can always hang a

wire down from a convenient branch and get about the same performance. For a "quick & dirty" installation use a run of coax (about a quarter wave) on the lowest operating frequency. Leave the shield float at the feedpoint and it will serve as a modest counterpoise. You'll need radials, of course, if a lower angle of radiation is desired. A 40' free-standing RWV will handle our 20M station.

For 40M, SLQS is again using a "Super Gain Antenna" design by W4NVK. This "long-legged NVIS antenna" was featured in the October 1969 issue of 73 magazine. It's just 7' high but works like a bandit. We have used it for a couple of Field Day's and several club outings. The SGA uses three grounded counterpoises. One goes under the radiator and others are positioned six feet away on either side. We depart from the article by using a shielded balanced line and a tuner instead of coax. You'll be absolutely amazed at the performance of this simple 40M antenna. It's also highly directional (follows classic dipole plots) and propagation sensitive (tracks the gray line). Hope you will give it a try!

See you on Saturday.....if the weather gods are kind! <grin>

73 de Dave, NF0R        david.gauding@slug.org

From owner-qrp-1@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 12:57:34 1995  
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 1995 07:32:37 -0700  
Message-Id: <199503281432.HAA24996@mailhost.primenet.com>  
From: aa7qy@PrimeNet.Com (Roger Hightower)  
Subject: QRP Afield Plans

Myself, Dave AA7TQ, Bob KI7MN, and some others will operate QRP Afield from Roper Lake in Southeast AZ. We will have a 40-40, NC-40A, HW-9, FT-7 and some other homebrew stuff. Each person will operate individually, since we all are relatively new to QRP.

Antennas will be random wire, mobile whips and delta loops. With the trusty LunkerStick and a 1/2 oz weight, we can get the wires up to 80 feet or so, if the trees cooperate.

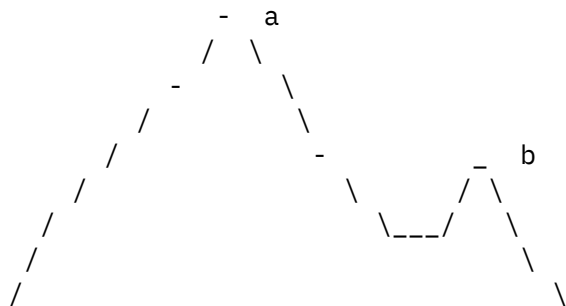
Hope to QSO with you all. 72/73, de Roger AA7QY.  
aa7qy@primenet.com    rhigh@aztec.asu.edu    Ham Radio: AA7QY@KC7Y.AZ.USA.NA

From owner-qrp-1@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 14:50:19 1995  
From: blifter@ccd.harris.com (Bruce Lifter)  
Message-Id: <9503281420.AA33574@morsg>  
Subject: Re: QRP Afield plans  
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 1995 09:20:07 -0500 (EST)

Paul Harden wrote: >.

>.  
>. Never before tried this sort of thing. Anyone got any experience or  
>. thoughts on antennas? This is above timberline and the summit is covered  
>. with small heavy rocks to guy modest supports for inverted Vee's, an  
>. end fed, perhaps even a dipole. No natural supports. Probably a constant  
>. 40 knot breeze! Also been arguing about taking a vertical or two.  
>. We want to go have fun, so we'd like to limit antenna erection time to  
>. a few minutes.  
>. Anyone else got some "afield" plans?  
>.

Keep your eyes open for a gully and string a dipole from one side to the other. We did this during the 93 field day when we operated from a small mountain with few trees. It worked great!



String from "a" to "b". (Sorry about the crude picture.) Feed some where in the middle. Bring lots of string/nylon line. It is light and will open up many opportunities.

73, Bruce AD4TG

--

Bruce Lifter  
Harris Corporation  
Controls Division

MS: R5-202  
email: blifter@ccd.harris.com

From owner-qrp-1@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 11:05:44 1995  
Message-Id: <199503281252.HAA14598@jfwhome.funhouse.com>  
Subject: Re: QRP, VE7's, Epiphyte SSB net  
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 1995 07:52:38 -0500  
From: "John F. Woods" <jfw@jfwhome.funhouse.com>

Monte Stark reports:

> The noise lever here tonight was a quiet S4/S6.

So THAT's how that works! Do you suppose you could set the noise lever down to about S3 for QRP AField? No lower than that, we don't want to



make it T00 easy...

: -)

73, John, WB7EEL

From owner-qrp-1@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 19:23:43 1995  
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 1995 10:34:34 -0800 (PST)  
From: "John D. Spittle" <jds@freenet.vancouver.bc.ca>  
Subject: Re: QRP, VE7's, Epiphyte SSB net  
Message-Id: <Pine.3.89.9503281042.A24282-0100000@freenet.vancouver.bc.ca>

Ron:

Thank you for those kind reports. There are "other" homebrew SSB rigs to be found on 75M besides the Epiphyte (so I am told!).

If you are going to try the "fourth" method of SSB generation then you must first remember to fill the bucket with water. This necessitates standing on your head if you wish to avoid getting the clothes wet. A balanced modulator and filter is the preferred method.

72 Derry VE7QK

From owner-qrp-1@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 10:44:40 1995  
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 1995 07:43:23 -0500  
From: "John F. Woods" <jfw@jfwhome.funhouse.com>  
Message-Id: <199503281243.HAA14580@jfwhome.funhouse.com>  
Subject: QRP-Afield antennas for Mt. Baldy

A long time ago, I was part of a Field Day expedition to Mt. Baldy (though it was Mt. Baldy in Washington state, which was more like a ~5000' hill) ;-). I helped to set up the Novice station, which (as usual) was a spur-of-the-moment thing for which we were lucky if anyone even brought a rig... That year, we had the rig, but no antenna; we were going to put up a dipole, until i noted that (a) I had brought a spool of about 1000' of wire, which was (b) SEVERAL wavelengths long: classic longwire material. So, we put up a 20' antenna pole, ran the wire from the transmatch to the top, and then continued down the (somewhat steep) side of the mountain (the station was set up at the edge of a smallish cliff), tied to a convenient tree down near where it ended. I have no idea what its radiation pattern was, but we pulled in a LOT of contacts that year -- and I didn't even have to cut my nice spool of wire :-). I think, however, that this is when my hay fever started -- winding up the wire at the end of field day meant spending a lot of time with a bunch of people tromping

through a field of dense ragweed and other lovely things; I was in absolute agony by the time it was over, and summer has been the sneezing season ever since...

73, John, WB7EEL

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 09:04:45 1995  
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 1995 14:09:47 +0200 (EET)  
From: "Arjen Raateland, VYH/vet, puh. 90-4028 350" <Arjen.Raateland@vyh.fi>  
Subject: Re: RE: Low Sierra Output  
Message-Id: <01H007HOTFGY9BVPU9@vyh21.vyh.fi>

>Since you have low output on 3 bands, I suspect you have a weak J310  
>(Q5). They seem to vary a lot from unit-to-unit. My Sierra had a weak  
>one, and so did another I know of.  
>72, Dave, W6EMD  
>

I don't want to argue with that at all - I have never even seen a Sierra nor it's circuit diagram - but am I right in believing that J310's have substantially less spread in their characteristics than e.g. MPF102 and 2N3819 etc. older types? The above might lead one to believe otherwise.

Inquiring mind wants to know.

73 de OH2ZAZ,  
Arjen Raateland

Arjen Raateland  
Vesi- ja Ympdristvhallitus / VET

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 14:36:05 1995  
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 1995 07:39:53 -0600 (CST)  
From: Kevin Anderson <anderson@ncrsun1.ncr.usace.army.mil>  
Subject: RST and rst  
Message-Id: <Pine.SUN.3.91.950328073342.8438B-100000@ncrsun1>

Hmmm, something I've wondered about in the past, and which came to mind again last night while reading the 1930's exploits described in Ade's History book:

I wonder if QRO ops give out different S (signal strength) values for RST than the QRP ops?

I suspect that QRP ops tend to either be more accurate or possibly elevate the S values, as they are used to weaker signals and to them a weak signal is strong enough to read.

I suspect, on the other hand, that most QRO-only ops will tend to underestimate the S value, especially when dealing with weak signals, as they may not used to them.

Cheers/73. Kevin, KB9IUA/AG  
(How about using QROp for above QRP but below 50 watts?)

\*\*\*\*\*  
Kevin L. Anderson, CENCR-PD-W, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Rock Island District Office, Planning Div.-Waterway Systems  
Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004, USA phone:(309) 794-5586  
e-mail: anderson@ncrsun1.ncr.usace.army.mil  
\*\*\*\*\*  
Opinions expressed here are my own and do not represent the  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or the Federal Government.

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 17:43:44 1995  
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 1995 12:29:56 -0800 (PST)  
From: Steven Wilson <randyw@crl.com>  
Subject: Re: RST and rst  
Message-Id: <Pine.SUN.3.91.950328122829.352A-100000@crl12.crl.com>

Gee I guess you have not operated much 20 meter SSB, everyone is 5 x 9.  
Even the ones that can not be heard well enough to get there call sign.  
de stan AK0B

P.S. Yes I use to chase DX like a true believer.

On Tue, 28 Mar 1995, Kevin Anderson wrote:

> Hmmm, something I've wondered about in the past, and which  
> came to mind again last night while reading the 1930's exploits  
> described in Ade's History book:  
>  
> I wonder if QRO ops give out different S (signal strength)  
> values for RST than the QRP ops?  
>  
> I suspect that QRP ops tend to either be more accurate or  
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> signals and to them a weak signal is strong enough to read.  
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> tend to underestimate the S value, especially when dealing  
> with weak signals, as they may not used to them.  
>  
> Cheers/73. Kevin, KB9IUA/AG  
> (How about using QROp for above QRP but below 50 watts?)

>  
> \* \* \* \* \*  
> Kevin L. Anderson, CENCR-PD-W, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
> Rock Island District Office, Planning Div.-Waterway Systems  
> Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004, USA phone:(309) 794-5586  
> e-mail: anderson@ncrsun1.ncr.usace.army.mil  
> \* \* \* \* \*  
> Opinions expressed here are my own and do not represent the  
> U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or the Federal Government.  
>  
>

From owner-qrp-1@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 21:33:56 1995  
Message-Id: <199503282102.AA15745@zia.aoc.nrao.edu>  
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 1995 14:02:27 -0700  
From: Paul Harden <pharden@aoc.nrao.edu>  
Subject: Re: RST and rst

I always wondered the difference between ...

- 1) A QSO with a fellow QRPer who says "UR RST 349 - GUD COPY OM"  
and
- 2) A QSO with a QRO op who says "UR RST 55N, VY WEAK SIG OM - RUFF  
CPY. SRI FOR BAD COPY 73 de ..."

Then there's my all-time favorite true story, a W7 answering my CQ.  
I said "UR RST 579 IN SOCORRO, NM OP PAUL RUNNING 5W HW CPY?"  
and he said "SRI - DON'T WORK QRP STNS CQ CQ CQ DE W7 ..."  
(Actual call available upon request)

Paul NA5N

From owner-qrp-1@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 20:35:19 1995  
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 95 16:54:08 EST  
From: Clark Fishman (FSAC) <cfishman@fsac3.pica.army.mil>  
Subject: RX's  
Message-Id: <9503281654.aa28096@FSAC3.PICA.ARMY.MIL>

many of the modern transceivers are more computer than radio. I  
have service manuals for several of the newer rigs and the have pages  
of schematics of control and display circuitry and a radio tucked  
in for good measure

One guy does not follow that trend...Tentec...they use amps in their  
RX's utilizing "noiseless feedback" and other circuits for high  
dynamic range performance.....I wish they would use more shielding  
and filtering between modules...that does end up costing bucks but  
can improve an already good electrical design.

You don't have to spend kilobucks for great receiver performance  
but you have know what your doing....

wa2unn

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 18:47:26 1995  
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 1995 09:52:12 -48000  
From: "David D. Meacham" <ddm@datatamers.com>  
Subject: Sierra low output  
Message-Id: <Pine.3.89.9503280902.A27754-0100000@dt1.datatamers.com>

Arjen,  
I have no data on older types. Common-source forward transconductance for J-310 is specified as 8000 minimum, 18,000 maximum umhos. That's quite a wide range, and accounts for the variations we're seeing among rigs. Of course, there are other things that vary, too. Even 2N222A's vary enuf to make a difference in output power.  
Dave, W6EMD

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 19:07:15 1995  
From: tbowman@leba.net  
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 1995 17:37:54 -0500  
Message-Id: <199503282237.RAA20595@fig.leba.net>  
Subject: Tejas charger

Just built the Tejas Gell Cell charger. It works fine, but there's one safety problem.

Instructions say in bold type to fuse "preferably the neutral side" of the AC line and install the switch on the hot side of the line going to the transformer.

Instructions say "this is a double safety construction practice that should be a part of every project you build."

Don't do it.

The safest practice is to place both the fuse AND the switch in the hot side of the AC line.

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 12:53:51 1995  
Message-Id: <3005484981.0.p01599@psilink.com>  
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 95 09:01:39 -0500  
From: "OPS Jim KC1FB" <p01599@psilink.com>  
Subject: THE LAST SSB FOX

\*\*\*\*\*REMINDER\*\*\*\*\*

THIS IS YOUR LAST CHANCE TO HUNT THE INTERNET SSB FOX!!!

I will be the FOX on Tuesday 28 March (Wednesday for those on UTC) as below:

21:00-21:30 EST	7.225 - 7.231 MHz	(40 meters NOT higher)
21:30-22:00 EST	3.780 - 3.788 MHz	(75 meters)
22:00-22:30 EST	1.850 - 1.870 MHz	(160 meters)
22:30-23:00 EST	3.900 - 3.910 MHz	(75 meters)

72 & 73 ^>o

Jim Francoeur - KC1FB  
8 Regency Drive  
Norwalk, CT 06851-2636  
Approx. 41 7 N 72 23 W

----- End of Forwarded Message

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 15:13:30 1995  
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 95 08:52:31 MST  
From: miker@cc.com (Mike Robinson)  
Message-Id: <9503281552.AA01442@cc.com >  
Subject: Vanity to ftp

Ummm, I thought I had it. Would someone tell  
me the address for the ftpsite where this groups  
stores its stores.

```
=====
7.3 de Michael aa0ub          | QRP:
miker@cc.com      Norcal #857  | "This thing's a radio?"
=====
```

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 14:50:30 1995  
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 95 08:01:28 CST  
From: msdooley@collie.aud.alcatel.com (Michael S. Dooley)  
Message-Id: <9503281401.AA07742@collie.aud.alcatel.com>  
Subject: Re: Vibroplex bug

Thanks, Randy. I saw a message the other day that mentioned a serial number and noticed this one didn't have one. I thought that was odd. My other one (a chrome one) has a serial number and a bug emblem on the tag, but the older one doesn't. Thanks for the info!

Mike

> According to my book it is 1911 - 1915.  
> de stan Ak0B  
>  
> On Mon, 27 Mar 1995, Michael S. Dooley wrote:  
>  
> > OK you guys, I have a Vibroplex bug I want to know more about. It's  
> > pretty old. It's painted black. The tag on the top says (and I will  
> > quote verbatim);  
> > trade THE VIBROPLEX mark  
> > PAT.JUNE 30.09. AUG.9.04.  
> > JAN.22.07. OTHERS PENDING  
> > HORACE G. MARTIN  
> > NEW YORK, U.S.A.  
> >  
> > Of course the lettering is centered. Any ideas?  
> > Mike Dooley KE4PC  
> >  
>

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 17:44:53 1995  
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 1995 13:36:25 -0800  
From: dgf@netcom.com (David Feldman)  
Message-Id: <199503282136.NAA05578@netcom16.netcom.com>  
Subject: Wanted RANGE CRYSTALS for MIZUHO HTs

I'm looking for some frequency range crystals for various MIZUHO  
HF SSB HT's (for 40, 20, 17, 15, 10, 6 and 2 meters). If you have  
some that you wish to sell, please let me know for which band and  
for which frequency range! P.S., the 10 and 6 meter versions were  
also sold as "AEA DX HANDY".

73 Dave WBOGAZ dgf@netcom.com